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READ! READ!!

At the great Mass Meeting at Springfield Mass. Mr. WEBSTER delivered the following Speech. Let it be perused. Let every Abolitionist peruse it.

Speech of Hon. Daniel Webster.

Mr. Webster said he rose, not as a partisan, but as an American, proud of the name, and desiring only the peace, happiness, permanence and prosperity of the country. He came before the people of Western Massachusetts, from an impulse of duty, as their fellow citizen, intent upon honorable and patriotic purposes. With them, he owed to his country, his primary obligations—a debt which could never be repaid; and to them, in behalf of his country, he wished to express his opinion of the importance of the present Presidential contest, upon its own happiness and permanent welfare. His views on all the great questions of the day, he had before him, and were well understood. He would not repeat them here.

With his fellow Whigs of Western Massachusetts, he stood arrayed against a party, which was now acting as if the past experience of the country had provided and settled nothing—a party which was for revolutionizing and overturning what had already been demonstrated to be satisfactory and prudent and proper. The country had prospered under judicious measures—the commerce of the country was flourishing, manufactures were prosperous, and agriculture, if not deriving just now a corresponding impulse, was certainly and surely acquiring a satisfactory stability and prosperity. These measures, or rather the measure to which these results were clearly attributable, was threatened by Locofocoism, with subversion and overthrow.

A change in the whole salutary system of the protection of Labor, and a change in the Territory of the country, and another attempt on the constitution, was meditated; and not only so, but a general change in the whole system of public policy as it now stands. On all these points, on all these subjects and contemplated changes, said Mr. W. I speak my convictions without concealment, not for the North or the South, but for the Union, as an American citizen.

As to its proposition of enlargement of territory, I would ask, for what interest? Our country is it designed? What good is it to effect to the people at large? In regard to the measure I have no hesitation in saying, my opposition is neither temporary in measure or character. It would be the same in the contingency of the assent of Mexico or without. Strip the question of all disguises, and the great and fundamental and only object, is apparent. It is the extension of Slavery in these United States—and the enlargement of the Slave power. Now I submit to the South as well as to the North, if any good is to be gained by the Union by this road? If any just or weighty reasons has yet been adduced for endeavoring to effect it? I submit it to the North, if any such extension, especially on this ground, is desired? If it has been demanded by the convictions, the reason or expressed will of the People? Is there anything desirable in the creation of new Slave States, and the extension of Slave power?

The only motive, and the only object, has been, and now is, the extension of slave territory. I assert, this distinctly, upon the strength of what I know. It is a fact not to be denied—the stern and solemn truth, sustained by indisputable evidence. The documents called forth by the proposition, prove it—the language of the Secretary of the State, points to it in as many words. It is urged, indeed, that danger threatened the institution of slavery and not without reason.

The "fear," in common term, of the abolition of slavery in Texas, is not altogether correct. We are led to expect such a result from a variety of circumstances, and for this reason has the project been urged with so much vehemence. Emigration from Germany into the northern portions of Texas, bringing with it white labor, (against which servile labor can bear no competition,) and white votes and liberal views! What will be the result? Who can think of it? This argument, I knew to be vehemently urged. To guard against the tendency of free principles in that country, and to secure the institution of Slavery at home, is the grand object of annexation!

With the intelligent mind of the South, I know this argument, if it may be called such, weighs nothing. A great mass however, entertain extravagant notions on this subject of slavery, notions fostered by movements of a certain character here at the North. The sober and reflecting mind of the South, is rather inclined, if slavery must exist, to keep it where it is, the Union as it is, the Constitution as it is. My opinion has often been expressed. The Constitution found and recognized slavery in the States, and it guaranteed to them exclusive control over it. Some have improved that guaranty and abolished the institution. In other States it still exists—and to the improving spirit of humanity and sound sentiment, we must look for the subversion of Calhoun's dissolving that Constitution! To it we must all cling. It is our safeguard and our hope. Let us support it—submitting neither to its infringement for the extension or for the limitation of Slavery. To that institution, we can only say, "Thus far and no farther shalt thou come!" Fifteen years ago, I witnessed with pleasure the progress of liberal views in Kentucky and Maryland, and I looked with confidence to see them soon enroll themselves in the list of free States. That happy day seems further distant now than it is. Had the constitution been observed in spirit, we might anticipate that the case would have been far different. Extravagance of every kind is to be deprecated.

That the nomination of Mr. Polk turned upon this Texas annexation point, cannot be doubted. If we had not heard of Texas, we should never have heard of Polk. The words go together, just as Castor and Pollux. It is not necessary to argue this point, for the purpose of proving the connection. It is plain enough as it is, and it is an insult to the people to assert otherwise. Mr. Polk was nominated because he was the unequivocal, committed friend of immediate and unconditional annexation—and for no other reason. The Locofoco Convention went to Baltimore pledged to support Mr. Van Buren. He was against annexation, and they out-voted or out-managed him and their instructions and command for Texas—nominated Polk as the exponent of the policy.

I conceiv in what has before been said of the tendency and object of this step. Polk is a synonym, but another word for annexation, and whatever deception may be attempted, it is an insult to the intelligence of the people to suppose that they will be deceived into the belief that any other is the case.

The gentlemen from New York has said that this annexation movement has marked an era in the history of the Republic. The agitation of this question, with the objects avowed and understood forms an era in the history of Human Liberty. The progress of sentiment, all over the world, in favor of the abolition of human bondage, has been graduated and certain. When sought by just and lawful means, it is demanded by Religion, by Philanthropy, and every better sentiment of our nature; and a new epoch indeed will be marked when at this period of the world's history, we are urged to take a precarious and dangerous step, and transcend the powers of our charter for the purpose of supporting James K. Polk and extending and propping up the falling power of Slavery.

And in this state of affairs—under this new and extraordinary aspect of events, I am infinitely concerned to know how Massachusetts, how the people of Massachusetts, will conduct how local questions will influence their action, how certain opinions will bear upon the influence of the State in the Councils of the Nation? Should all who entertain similar views with the Whig party on this question, stand on the same ground, should they act together?

When the venerable Adams had almost vindicated the right of Petition last winter, when but one or two votes would have enabled him to succeed, we had these votes here, and kept here, too, by those who think with the Whigs on that question. I speak to the Third Party, as they are called, if any be here, and I wish to ask them, in the light of religion, and conscience, and truth, and right, and duty, whether to vote for Mr. Polk, or not to vote, or to throw away votes, does not in effect tend to the consummation of the project for annexation?

Do they not throw their influence in favor of annexation? or, at least, increase the chances of annexation? If it takes place from this cause are they not responsible to their country, conscience and their God? It may be said by you that the Whigs do not go with you or your reasons, although with you for reasons. Is this a safe or sound rule of conduct? Men act not so in private, and should not in public life. Enough to know that the Whigs are preeminently and permanently opposed to annexation, and in this important, important and imperative upon every man to act right, and for Massachusetts, to present her undivided front under this critical state of public affairs. Remember it, and I tell you today, if Polk is elected, annexation certainly and inevitably follows! The same tide of public opinion which could bear him into office, would give him a Congress subservient to his views, and entail Texas upon us forever.

There are other topics of interest to which I would advert, in which our interests are deeply involved. An effort has been offered to our understanding, a gross insult to our intelligence in the assertion which we daily hear in this section, that Jas. K. Polk, is not the bitter opponent of Protection to American Labor. We all know better. I have known him for fifteen years as a public man, and set in the same halls with him, and I know—yes, KNOW that he is and always has been, the direct and uncompromising foe of the Protective System of the Tariff. Those who nominated him, knew this as well as I know it and for this as an secondary reason, he was presented. It is most incredible and grossly dishonorable to pretend this is not the case. If I were called upon to point out a man, who has always been the most consistent and decided opponent of Protection, I should at once name Mr. Polk! Again I repeat, it was upon this ground—his avowed and acknowledged understanding of this fact, that he was presented for the Presidency. The dishonest assertion to the contrary, should cause the one who makes it to blush for shame!

Let us look on the other hand, are we right? Examine the Whig creed? Is it not sound? Is there any measure, one principle which the voice of experience and reason does not sanction? Let them then be sustained. Let us not be cheated by party, by catch phrases, out of our common sense. Let no idle delusions, destroy us, or divert us from the plain, open path of duty. Let no party blind us, and professing to be deceiving us by double-dealing. The Whig platform is broad and stable. A sound and well regulated currency—the Protection of our Labor—Justice to the States—the preservation of the Constitution and the maintenance of Law and good order.—And now it remains for us to act a manly part, and falter not.

A crisis, a great and important crisis has come, and it behooves us to act, fellow-citizens, as responsible and intelligent men—in a manner which shall always be satisfactory to ourselves, as sanctioned by reason and right. Allied to the past, having the present, we should determine from both, for the future. There are sound hearts and sound heads in Massachusetts, which I cannot believe, allow misguided opinions, unfounded prejudices, or foolish and petty differences to divert them from the great issues. From the great and common sense of our people, and safety. The Whigs have been in Massachusetts, to carry out triumphantly, Whig principles; but if they do their duty, the decision of the State will be as it should be, unanimous in their favor.

What do our opponents purpose to do aside from annexing Texas? I want an answer direct! Do they propose anything, any measure, any plan, any policy, any course in force—if so let it be named. I say let it be named! Answer me that! I say let it be named! Then, in bold and solitary relief, annexation, and a subversion of the Protective Policy!—And that is all!

Fellow Citizens, judge ye between us!—Call upon your neighbor, reason candidly, fairly with him. Keep the issues distinctly in view, the questions now before the people; and never let it be forgotten that Jas. K. Polk and the Locofoco party are directly, unequivocally and unqualifiedly committed to the project of immediate and unconditional Annexation, and the utter subversion of the Tariff. Let this be remembered, and the result will not be doubtful—Whig policy will be overwhelming triumph!

Mr. Webster here sat down amid immense applause.

BIRNEY DATES.

1818. Removed to Alabama as a planter.
1824. Sold his 25 slaves, to pay his debts.
1826. Became a professing Christian.
1828. Became a zealous Colonizationist.
1831. Removed to Kentucky, with 6 slaves.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has had a great many pressing invitations to visit New-York and address Mass Meetings on the question of the day. He responds to Col. J. J. Speed of Ithaca, as follows:

LExINGTON, Ky. July 10, 1843.
DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 2d inst., inviting me to your State this Summer. I am sensible of the high compliment which you pay me; and would gladly comply with your wishes, if public and private duties did not call me elsewhere. In the mean time I am not idle, and my correspondence with both Whigs and Liberty men is extensive. I confess that my interest in the cause of the Whigs is founded on the supposition that they will set up in good faith to their profession. If Whiggery means any thing it means opposition to tyranny—any tyranny. If it is dear to me at all, it is because it promotes the great principles of equality and individual prosperity which can only result from real republicanism. I regard no aristocracy in Europe so coercive and anti-republican as Southern slaveryholding. The North is equally implicated in this tyranny over master as well as slaves. The Whigs must come up to this high ground, or fall, and their fall will not be regretted by coming generations. If you cannot have my services, you can have those of a greater.

SEWARD is a name New York may well be proud of; call him into the field. Such a man leading the Whigs must triumph. To succeed when such a man is not a leader, brings no success at which a lover of the principles of '76 can rejoice. Let the Whigs of the North put the battle on its true basis and fight it bravely on one side, Polk, Seward, and Texas; on the other, Clay, Union, and Liberty. If we cannot beat on such issues then let us fall, and in our fall we will be remembered by the good forever. Can it be possible that while Mr. Clay shall lose some three or four Slave States which were sure to him before, by opposing Texas, that there is not sufficient spirit of freedom, honor and good faith in the North to carry those large States where his success was before doubtful? Mr. Clay and his friends have taken high and holy ground. We must raise the war cry, soul-stirring as the great question at issue is—expansive, and lasting in their consequences for good or evil. With Polk's election Texas comes in with Texas the North and South are inevitably split, and away goes the fruits to us here at least of the American Revolution.

It is in vain to put off the evil day; it is at hand now. Slavery or Liberty is to be determined in some sort this coming Election—not the liberty of the black only, but of the white also. I do not mean to say that Mr. Clay is an emancipationist—but I believe his feelings are with the cause. I know that those most immediately within his influence approximate to myself in sentiment upon the subject of slavery. The great mass of Whigs are or ought to be anti-slavery. If so, then you have no need of me; but if principles give strength, then strengthen yourselves, for I claim nothing above the humbleness of my Whig friends in ability. If ardent and sincere zeal in the cause of my Country's highest and best interests, have given me any consideration, go you and do likewise, and your success will be equal. The great questions of the age in all countries is Slavery and Liberty. The American Declaration of Rights has leavened the world—the waves first started in the old hall in Philadelphia in '76 have encompassed the world, and are now returning with accumulated power to the centre where they started. Slavery must fall. Whether we give it up or go down with it, remains with ourselves. "The fault is not in our stars but in ourselves that we are underlings." It begins to be an effort in Europe to treat America with respect. Let us take care to retire from Christendom, or vindicate our title to respect. Ten years I have labored silently and cautiously in this cause—forsaken by the Whigs, I have stood by them in good and evil report. I cling to them yet. I implore them to come up to the standard made by Washington and his noble co-workers. Save us from disgrace and ruin—elevate us among nations to that post of honor which we have held, and from which Slavery and Reputation—two brothers—have dragged us down.—Let God and Liberty be once more our battle cry—and at last Freedom, Union, and Equality may be ours forever.

Yours, in the cause of the Union and Liberty.
C. M. CLAY.

From the Massachusetts Whig.

MR. CLAY ON ANNEXATION.

The Editor of the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor, recently wrote to Mr. Clay, asking him to state whether the Monitor had not justly understood him to regard the assent of the states at present comprising our Union essential to the admission of new Territory, and the strenuous dissent of a portion of those states an insuperable obstacle to the measure. Mr. Clay responds frankly as follows:

My dear Sir—I received and thank you for your friendly letter, and the copy of the Monitor. You have justly conceived my meaning, when I referred in my Texas letter, to a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. And you might have strengthened your construction of the paragraph by reference to the fact that, at the date of my letter, the states of Ohio, Vermont, and Massachusetts had, almost unanimously, declared against Annexation; the Legislature of Georgia had declined to recommend it, and other states were believed to be opposed to the measure. As to the idea of my courting the Abolitionists, it is perfectly absurd. No man in the United States has been half as much abused by them as I have been.

I consider the Union a great political partnership; and that new members ought not to be admitted into the concern at the imminent hazard of its dissolution. Personally, I could have no objection to the Annexation of Texas; but I certainly would be unwilling to see the existing Union dissolved or seriously jeopardized for the sake of acquiring Texas. If any one desires to know the leading and paramount object of my public life, the preservation of this Union will furnish him the key.

From the developments now being made in Carolina, it is perfectly manifest that a party exists in that State seeking a dissolution of the Union, and for that purpose employing the pretext of the rejection of Mr. Tyler's abominable treaty. South Carolina, being surrounded by Slave States, would, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, suffer only comparative evils; but it would be other-

wise with Kentucky. She has the boundary of the Ohio extending five hundred miles on three free States. What would her condition be in the event of the greatest calamity that could befall this Nation?

In Kentucky the Texas question will do the Whig cause no prejudice. I am glad to perceive, in the proceedings of the Clay Club of Tuscaloosa, a similar belief expressed as to Alabama. It was a bubble, blown up by Mr. Tyler in the most exceptionable manner, for sinister purposes, and its bursting has injured nobody but Mr. Van Buren.

Retaining an agreeable recollection of the pleasure which I derived from forming your acquaintance last spring, I remain, Your friend and ob't serv't.

H. CLAY.

Stephen F. Miller, Esq., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

CLAY, Silas Wright, James Buchanan, Benjamin F. Butler, Richard M. Johnson, and other eminent members of the Polk party, all express the highest admiration of Henry Clay's worth as a man and a statesman. It is only the gutter politicians like Bonk's man Friday, and other defamers of the same low school, who deny him the possession of qualities which adorn human nature.

THE "DEMOCRACY" OF LOCOFOCOISM.

The following from the Democratic Review, the monthly oracle of Locofocoism in this country. It is a pretty commentary on that regard in respect for the "dem" people, about which Locofocoism has so much to say, and to which it lays so loud a claim. The eyes of the people are being open to the true character of this modern spurious Polk and Dallas "Democracy," and we have no doubt this extract will help along the process.

"Since the election of 1840 we have pretty much ceased to speak of our confidence in the 'intelligence of the people.' * * * We confess we could hardly forbear exclaiming in vexation and contempt, 'well, after all, nature will out, the poor devils if we but let them alone, will make cattle of themselves, and why should we waste our time and substance in trying to hinder them from making themselves cattle?' * * *

"If we wish to secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of freedom and good government, we must procure stronger guarantees than popular virtue and intelligence."

"Suffrages rests for its basis, as a guarantee of good government, on the assumed intelligence and virtue of the people. Now this may be very beautiful in theory, but when we come to practice, this virtue and intelligence of the people is all a humbug."

Democratic Rev. April, 1844.

We take, these "democrats" of the Review will find the voice of the people no "humbug" in November next!

THOMAS H. MARSHALL.

This gentleman, who is now claimed as a convert by the Locofocos, has never been friendly to Mr. Clay since the extra Session of 1841. The Louisville Journal gives the following account of what he said at the Locofoco meeting in Lexington. If this can be called "taking the field in earnest for Polk and Dallas," we wish the Locofocos joy of converts:

"When Mr. Marshall was called for by the late Locofoco meeting in Lexington, he rose and asked if he would be permitted to say whatever he pleased. 'Certainly!' responded the crowd. 'Well,' said Mr. Marshall, 'I say I will not vote for Mr. Clay for the Presidency.' The declaration was received with immense applause. 'At the same time,' said Mr. Marshall, 'I wish you perfectly to understand that I am determined not to vote for Mr. Polk.' The announcement was received in silence. 'I also wish it to be understood,' continued Mr. M., 'that I shall vote for Judge Owsley for Governor.'"

RENNATION. The columns of every Whig paper we receive are overflowing with renunciations of Polks Democracy. We might fill our whole sheet with these if we chose. They are no sham renunciations. The reasons and the most cutting reasons for the treachery of locofocoism are given. The Hartford Courier says, they enumerate above 800, of them now in circulation, and every day adds to the number who are rallying from the old rotten hulk of locofocoism.

THIRTEEN BIRNEY MEN FOR CLAY.

We find, in the Pittsburgh Gazette, a long address, from which we make the following extract. The gentlemen give strong reasons for their course, and their example will be extensively followed:

"Our motives will probably be assailed and our sentiments distorted; but the fear of unrequited abuse shall not deter us from the faithful performance of known duty. We, therefore, fearlessly declare that it is our fixed determination to vote for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, for President and vice President of the United States. If you love your country more than Mr. Birney, follow our example, if you love it less, vote for the Liberty nominee, and thereby indirectly aid, as much as in you lies, in elevating to the highest office, a man who will exert his influence and power combined, to perpetuate slavery, and to annihilate the prosperity of the people, by the repeal of the Tariff Act of 1842."

John McCaskey, B. L. Fahnestock,
Henry Sterling, W. M. Wiley,
Dr. Wm. Johnston, Isaiah R. Wilcox,
Rev. James Gray, Emanuel Ecker,
Andrew White, Jacob Hodges,
Joshua Robinson, B. T. O. Morgan,
Dr John Sargent.

LEAVING THE SINKING SHIP.

It is utterly impossible to keep pace, in our journal, with the hundreds of Locofoco recantations that are daily coming in. One paper, for instance, brought us eleven hundred in a lump.—We have only room, at present, for the following list of members of the Massachusetts Legislature.

FIFTEEN MORE.—The Massachusetts Gazette contains the names of fifteen

Locofocos who were members of the Legislature of that State in 1843 and 1844, who have come out under their own signatures and renounced Polk. They are as follows:

Hon. Saml F. Dady,
" H. W. Cushman,
" A. P. Haskins,
" Wm. E. Russell,
" W. E. Mayo,
" Samuel Giles,
" C. Priest, Jr.,
" Dorus Bascomb,
" Lucius Nimes,
" Thomas Nimes,
" S. C. Allen,
" Salmon Howard,
" Moses Stone,
" Thos. Nash, Jr.

GOTO WORK

and get up meetings and conventions, that you may be able to learn each other's views, consult, advise and become personally acquainted. You can thus act unitedly, and united action can alone be efficient action.

GOTO WORK

and inculcate the necessity of harmony on all occasions and at all times during the contest—that action without union is vain and useless—that every man must adopt and ACT UPON the motto of Union, harmony, self-denial, concession; EVERYTHING FOR THE CAUSE, NOTHING FOR MEN."

GOTO WORK

and make arrangements for lecturers and public discussion of the measures of the Whig and Locofoco parties. True Whiggism always gains by fair, open, honest discussion of public questions. The people want light. Let it come in floods.

GOTO WORK

and on all proper occasions reason with those who are willing to listen to reason and argument. Labor to confirm the wavering and win the doubtful. Every man, however humble his sphere, possesses some influence with his neighbors and friends. Let every Whig use this influence to advance Whig principles. He ought to do it—he can accomplish much if he will do it—he can contribute his mite and swell the tide of Whig victories which will then spread over the whole Union. GOTO WORK!

TEMPERANCE HOUSE IN WOODSTOCK.

A new era has at length dawned upon our village which promises to furnish one of the bright pages in her history. Many a wayward traveller, as well as visitor, has long desired to find in Woodstock, a place of quiet retreat in which he might enjoy his repose undisturbed by the music of the tiddy stool, and unannoyed by the fumes of alcohol. And we are now assured that their wishes are to be gratified.

Mr. P. G. ALDEN, the keeper of the house formerly known as the "Eagle Hotel," has just converted the same into a Temperance House, and raised a Temperance Sign. This augurs well for the cause. Mr. ALDEN has been long known to the travelling public as a superb landlord, and consequently needs no flattering compliments at our hands. Those who have heretofore enjoyed the kind hospitalities of his house, have not failed to recognise in Mrs. A. a landlady unsurpassed in the patronage of the public, and especially the friends of Temperance. Let it not be said that such a house cannot be sustained in Woodstock. The friends of Temperance in the vicinity, should forthwith give Mr. ALDEN a benefit which shall in some measure remunerate him for the pecuniary sacrifice which he is supposed he makes. We hope never to see the ensign which has just been raised upon that House struck, until virtue, intelligence and morality are no longer known among the people.

The Urbana Gazette contains the renunciation of

FIVE HUNDRED CHANGES.

The Harrisburg Clay Eagle states, that Hugh Lindsay, of Berke's county, Pa., and "Five Hundred" others who have heretofore belonged to the late Van Buren party, have come out from their party, and ranged themselves under the flag of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN, and the Tariff.

The dayton Journal contains the following card:

I have always been a Democrat, supported the Democratic nominations, voted for Van Buren in 1840, but having witnessed the movements of progressive democracy of late, I hesitate not to say that I shall now support Clay and Frelinghuysen and defend Whig measures.

German tp. Aug. 2, 1844.

AARON PITMAN.

RICHARD KINGSTON, comes out in the Rochester New York Democrat, and renounces Polk, Slavery and the Texas debt extending party.

The following is from the New Lisbon Palladium, published in Columbiana county, Ohio:

A Clay Club was organized lately, in a township in this county, and as soon as the constitution was adopted, NINE voters, who had supported Mr. Van Buren, and the Locofoco measures and candidates generally, went forward and signed it, and resolved henceforth to fight under the glorious banner of "Clay and Protection to American Industry."

COMMENCEMENT.

The annual commencement exercises of the University took place on Wednesday

IS THIS THUNDER?—MORE RENUNCIATIONS OF POLK, FEDERALISM AND SLAVERY!

Tod and Victory held a meeting at Batavia Clermont county, a few days since. Here are some of the fruits:

J. H. WILMINGTON,
L. PARK.
Who have hitherto been firm and undeviating supporters of the Locofoco party, publishable and pungent communications in the Clermont Courier, declaring their determination to go for Clay, Bartley, and true democratic principles, as advocated by the Whig party.

The Mt. Vernon Times contains a communication from

ABRAHAM MCCREARY.

Renouncing his connection with the Locofoco party with which he has heretofore acted and voted. He says that he is convinced the leaders of the Locofoco party have no settled principles, and that they are not seeking the good of the country, and he can no longer act in connection with them. He goes for a Protective Tariff and against Annexation, and is, therefore, bound to go for Clay and against Polk.

A DOZEN POKES FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

Perhaps the absurdity and hopelessness of the attempt which is now making, in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, to produce the impression that Mr. James K. Polk is friendly to Protection of Home Industry, may derive some illustration from the following veritable citations from his speeches and Correspondence:

"I am opposed to the Tariff Act of 1842."—Jas. K. Polk.

"Not a farthing for Protection."—J. K. Polk.

"My opinion is that Wool should be duty free."—J. K. Polk.

"I am in favor of repealing the Act of 1842."—J. K. Polk.

"I am in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas."—J. K. Polk.

"I have always opposed a Protective Tariff."—J. K. Polk.

"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue and opposed to a Tariff for Protection."—J. K. Polk.

"I was opposed to the Protective Tariff of 1828, and voted against it."—J. K. Polk.

"I voted for the Act of 1832, because it reduced the Act of '28, to lower rates."—J. K. Polk.

"The Tariff act of 1842, the present Tariff, is too highly Protective."—J. K. Polk.

The friends of Polk and Texas recently held a Convention in St Lawrence county, North Carolina, and uttered the following sentiment among others of a similar character:

"Resolved, That the possession of Texas is infinitely more important to us, of this section of the Union, than a longer connection and friendship with the North-eastern States; and if we have to yield either, it cannot, and shall not be Texas, because the people of Texas are more nearly allied to us in blood and congeniality of institutions, their territory more convenient in locality, and infinitely more valuable in fertility of soil and commercial advantages, than the Northeastern States themselves, from whence now proceeds the present unfriendly opposition to our wishes."

The Urbana Gazette contains the renunciation of

W. M. JONES.

Of Johnson tp. Champaign county, Ohio who voted for Van Buren in 1840 and had always acted with the Locofoco party.

RING THE CHANGES—DEMOCRACY ITSELF HAS CHANGED.

Mr. CRYSTAL, the able Editor of the Cincinnati Inquirer, publishes the following as an apology for the changes that are continually going on in the "democratic party."—He goes for Van Buren for the Presidency. He seems to take a somewhat philosophical view of the subject and will perhaps convince his readers that progressive democracy is the true democracy after all. He writes as follows:

The man who WAS a Democrat twenty-five years ago, and entertains principles NOW, that the party DID twenty-five years ago, and HAS NOT progressed WITH THE PARTY, but remained stationary, IS JUST TWENTY FIVE YEARS BEHIND THE TIMES AND THE PARTY.

He is not a Democrat NOW. Nay, the man who stands in relation to some principles now where the Democratic party did only ten years ago, IS NOT A DEMOCRAT NOW. You must change your ground. If you would be esteemed a Democrat of 1843, you must abandon a PORTION OF YOUR SUPERANNUATED FAITH Twenty seven years ago, in 1816, the Democratic party in Congress under the Democratic administration of Madison—ESTABLISHED A BANK OF THE U. S. A large portion of the party supposed such an institution constitutional, and all appear to have thought its charter sound policy—and it was not till twenty years after that the party CHANGED ITS PRINCIPLES in regard to a Bank. If you then, entertained in common with the party twenty-five years ago, in relation to this question, you are now in favor of a Bank of the U. S. to be chartered by Congress. If you are, you cannot be a democrat of 1843, though you were in 1816, '18. Ten years ago the party in Ohio were in favor of State Banks, and granted by acts of the Legislature, many charters. You doubtless believe, in common with the party in these Bank doctrines, you acted with the party. But the Democracy of Ohio are now opposed to them. If you still adhere to your political faith of 1833, in relation to these MATTERS you ARE NOT A DEMOCRAT NOW. Twenty five years ago, the democratic party, the whole country—JEFFERSON and SUSTAINED THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF of 1828—yet the party as a party is now opposed to a TARIFF for Protection. If you stand in reference to the question, where the party DID twenty five, or only ten years ago, you are not with the party now. I might continue this contrast between the Present and Former positions. But the contrast upon the subjects of National Bank, State Bank and Tariff are sufficient to sustain my position, that one cannot be a Democrat now, who entertains the same opinions he did twenty five or even ten years ago, although he may then have acted with the party, and been for that day a good Democrat.